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ABSTRACT

This document contains reports on legislative action affecting higher education in the Southern states that had regular or special legislative sessions during 1972. The states reported on include West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and North Carolina. (HS)

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**SUMMARY OF
STATE LEGISLATION
AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE SOUTH
1972**

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**Southern Regional Education Board
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STATE LEGISLATION
AFFECTING
HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE SOUTH
1972

Prepared as a service by the
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This newsletter contains reports on legislative action affecting higher education in the Southern states which had regular or special legislative sessions this year. Any opinions expressed are those of the individual newspaper reporters who covered the sessions and not of the Southern Regional Education Board.

STATE-BY-STATE HIGHLIGHTS

Regular Sessions 1972 and Special Sessions 1971

WEST VIRGINIA

Page 1

The Legislature approved plans to separate the Kanawha Valley Graduate Center from the University of West Virginia and to make it an independent degree granting institution. The facility assumed its new status July 1. Adult status was granted to persons 18-years of age and older.

GEORGIA

Page 6

The University System of Georgia received a \$200,229,877 appropriation for the 1972-73 fiscal year, including a 7.5 percent pay increase for academic and non-academic employees. This year was the year that 18 became the legal age of majority in Georgia, also.

KENTUCKY

Page 9

Kentucky's 1972 General Assembly enacted legislation strengthening coordination of the state's public higher educational system, elevated a state college to university status and provided funds to test the constitutionality of state aid to private college students.

VIRGINIA

Page 16

A General Assembly Commission on Higher Education was created to study planning and financing of Virginia education beyond the high school. It will give recommendations on the matter by November 1, 1973. The General Assembly also decided the state is now ready to test the constitutionality of state scholarship grants to private college students.

ARKANSAS

Special Session, 1972

Page 21

Arkansas' only state-supported black college became a part of the University of Arkansas July 1. The merger of Arkansas A M and N College with the University is part of a trend toward unification begun 10 years ago.

FLORIDA

Page 23

Some \$22.4 million in new general appropriation for Florida's university system was approved by the Legislature. A comprehensive reorganization of the entire educational structure was defeated. Junior colleges of the state received a \$20.6 million increase based on a projected 111,178 full-time equivalent enrollment this fall.

MARYLAND

Page 26

The General Assembly enacted legislation affecting the functions and duties of the Maryland Council for Higher Education, ultimately strengthening it. The University of Maryland was granted an operating budget for fiscal 1973 of \$138,504,656.

TENNESSEE

Page 31

A tuition grant program for students in private schools and colleges was funded by the Legislature with a \$1,250,000 appropriation. As of July 1, a new Board of Regents is governing regional universities previously controlled by the State Board of Education.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 37

A new State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education has jurisdiction over all two year, state supported, post-secondary institutions and their programs. A South Carolina Health Care Committee will study the total health care delivery system in the state and help settle the question of a second medical school.

MISSISSIPPI

Page 42

Mississippi lawmakers increased the operating appropriation of the College Board--formerly the Board of Trustees, Institutions of Higher Learning--and directed the Board to expand operations at several university branches and to grant degrees through them.

LOUISIANA

Page 46

A new Board of Regents will begin operating January 1, 1974 to govern all of Louisiana's state colleges and universities. Initially the board will be composed of 37 members, nine members of the present Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the 14 members of the LSU

Board of Supervisors and the 11 members of the State Board of Education still in office on that date. In a special session in August, the Legislature increased the gas severance tax and repealed the state's 5 3/4 mill property tax.

TEXAS
Special Sessions, 1972
Page 50

Significant increases in appropriations for community junior colleges and medical and health education marked the actions of the Texas Legislature with regard to higher education. The \$573 million budget for public institutions included start-up funds for several university branches, but Governor Smith vetoed \$2 million in beginning costs for junior colleges in five Texas cities. The fourth special session of the year was facing the question of restoring \$13.5 million in start-up construction funds for medical education facilities in Lubbock and Houston at the time of this printing.

SPECIAL SESSIONS 1971

ALABAMA
Page 1

The Alabama Legislature met in special session and in just five days passed appropriation bills totalling over \$1 billion for education and for agencies which live from the General Fund. The higher education funds include appropriations of \$11.8 million each year for the junior college program and \$23.2 million for vocational education, the state trade program.

FLORIDA
Page 5

In an 11-day special session called primarily on the issues of tax reform and judicial revision, the Florida Legislature approved a \$40 million student loan bond program. Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment necessary to enact the legislation on March 14. The legislature also enacted the state's first corporate income tax law.

NORTH CAROLINA

Page 7

The North Carolina General Assembly adopted "an act to consolidate the institutions of higher learning in North Carolina" during a week-long session in late October. It established a 32-member governing board selected by the General Assembly to administer its public higher education system. Individual institutions would continue to have 13-member boards of trustees, but their powers would be delegated by the governors, and eight members of each board would be selected by the central agency. President Williams C. Friday of the University of North Carolina is serving as first president of the New board.

1972 SREB LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS

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WEST VIRGINIA

Don Marsh
City Editor
The Charleston Gazette

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CHARLESTON, April 17--Resignation of the president of the Board of Regents to protest what he said was inadequate funding of higher education was an outgrowth of the 1972 session of the West Virginia Legislature.

Amos A. Bolen, a Huntington lawyer, resigned from the board protesting a reduction of about \$1.3 million the legislature made in the budget recommended for the board by Governor Arch A. Moore, Jr.

Earlier, Moore had deleted about \$2.5 million from the budget requested by the regents. The Governor said the money would go into another account and would help pay for a state-supported medical and life insurance program for 8,442 board employees, including college and university teachers.

However, the Democratic dominated legislature and the Republican governor clashed over other aspects of the insurance program and Moore vetoed the insurance bill.

Because the bill also extended insurance coverage to about 30,000 public school teachers, a potent voting bloc in an election year, it is inevitable that Governor Moore will call a special session of the legislature in an effort to have a new insurance bill enacted. The special session may come before the May 9 primary election.

Appropriations for higher education have been growing. From \$32 million in fiscal 66-67 to a total of \$66.8 million for fiscal 72-73.

The regents asked for more--\$70.7 million. The Governor, who recommends appropriations to the legislature, reduced the request to \$68.2 million and the legislature, when it passed the budget bill, further reduced the request to \$66.8 million.

Chancellor Prince Woodard predicted the legislative action may result in several schools being hard-pressed financially in the next few years due to the regents' commitment for more support for four of the eight state colleges.

The four--Fairmont, Bluefield, Glenville and Shephard--were taken off probation by the North Central Assn. after the legislature adjourned in March.

Woodard said Regents made a pledge for a continued level of funding in order to gain full accreditation for the schools.

"Marshall University is considerably underfinanced now and I'm afraid it will continue that way," Woodard said.

Marshall is on private probation with the association and will come up for review next year.

However, the final outcome is not clear. Governor Moore said that one of the items he will ask the special session to consider is more money for higher education.

In addition to receiving less money than it thinks it needs, the Board of Regents had mixed success with other aspects of its legislative program.

A major concept, to establish a series of community colleges, was turned down. However, the legislature acted as expected in approving plans to separate the existing Kanawha Valley Graduate Center from West Virginia and to make it an independent degree granting institution. The facility assumes its new status July 1.

There was some confusion among legislators over the need for the community college program.

Last year, the legislature gave the board authority to establish community colleges from existing branch colleges. In two or four cases, action already has been taken. Branches of Marshall University at Logan and Williamson have been combined into Southern West Virginia Community College, and the West Virginia University Branch at Parkersburg was converted into a community college.

In addition, the board has authority to convert Potomac State College, now an administrative part of West Virginia University, into a separate community college, as it does to convert the Wheeling campus and the Hancock County Branch of West Liberty State College.

Further, some legislators think that the board has power to establish community colleges in six other regions of the state as parts of existing colleges. In short, there is an argument that the board already has authority to do what it requested.

However, the board's full responsibility is not clear. In addition,

if the legislature specifically authorized the board to establish community colleges, it could reasonably be expected to provide additional funding.

Opposition to the proposed community college program came from two sources: secondary education officials, who feared that the board would take over all vocational-technical classes, and from a minority of students and others associated with the college branches.

Dr. Paul N. Elbin, president emeritus of West Liberty State College, was dismissed from his job as chaplain of an interdenominational chapel at the college. Elbin was fired after he wrote newspapers and legislators, on college stationery, expressing opposition to the community college bill.

There is little argument that West Virginia needs to improve its post-secondary education efforts. A Southern Regional Education Board team said in August, 1970, that while the state is in the upper third of the nation's states in per capita support of higher education, it trails both the nation and region in community college programs.

The team also noted that while 72 of each 100 fifth graders in the United States graduate from high school and 40 of those enter college, only 61 of every 100 fifth graders graduate from high school in West Virginia and only 24 enter college. The report also said that community colleges account for 25 percent of all post-secondary education enrollment in the United States but that they account for only 1.5 percent of the total in West Virginia.

The Board of Regents was more successful with the other major part of its legislative program--creating an independent graduate center in Kanawha County, near the state capital of Charleston.

The future of the Kanawha Valley-WVU Graduate Center was uncertain because of requirements that it would have to earn its own accreditation by the 1974-75 school term without being covered by the umbrella of WVU accreditation.

Currently, more than 1,300 students are enrolled at the center. Its budget for the 1971-72 fiscal year is about \$600,000.

The center's central office is on the campus of West Virginia State College at Institute. The center uses existing college buildings for its offices and classrooms. Changing the center to an independent institution is not expected to result in any new buildings being constructed.

At one point, the center was envisioned as being of major aid to governmental units in Charleston and to chemical and other specialized industries in the Kanawha Valley. In practice, enrollment is dominated by public school teachers who receive additional salary as an incentive to improve their educational levels. About 75 percent of the enrollment is made up of public school teachers.

The center will be able to grant only masters degrees. Students who enrolled while the center was affiliated with WVU will be given an option of getting their degree from either institution.

Teachers from three state supported schools-Marshall, West Virginia State and West Virginia Tech--and one private institution, Morris Harvey College, will provide most of the faculty for the center.

House Education Chairman Lohr said he believed the new arrangement would be beneficial to students. In the old system, most of the faculty came from WVU and teachers accepted their duties on an overload or moonlighting basis. Lohr said his information was that senior faculty members didn't like to commute between the center and the campus, which are about 200 air miles apart. Consequently, many visiting teachers were less qualified than those who stayed in Morgantown.

In addition, the center-WVU relationship caused a loss of flexibility for the center. For example, before a student could be admitted to the center, he had to be accepted by the WVU graduate school. Deans at the university controlled the center's faculty and new programs at the center could not be put into effect until they were cleared by the university's administrative procedures.

Other bills affecting higher education which passed the legislature included:

--Restricting a state supported scholarship program to paying tuition and fees at state schools and to paying a maximum of \$900 to private schools within the state. An earlier law had allowed payment of up to \$600 at state supported schools.

Because of inadequate funding, actual payment to scholarship holders did not exceed tuition and fees. The purpose of the new law, legislators say privately, is to assist private colleges within the state if the scholarship program is funded adequately. Currently, there are about 1,000 scholarship holders. The legislature increased funding for fiscal '73 by \$125,000 to a total of \$425,000. The increase means that the total number of scholarships available at

the beginning of the fall term will increase to about 1,300.

--Exempting students employed part time by state supported schools from having to file disclosures required by the state's conflict-of-interest law. The new act has little significance, other than to reduce the number of forms that are required to be kept on file.

--Granting full adult status to persons 18-years of age and older. Legal authorities say that in view of the new law, they doubt if state colleges and universities can continue to function as absentee parents for students who are legal adults.

G E O R G I A

Junie Brown
Education Editor
The Atlanta Journal

ATLANTA, April 17--This is the year governmental reorganization overran every other issue at the Georgia General Assembly, but higher education didn't suffer.

The University System of Georgia received a \$200,299,877 appropriation for the 1972-73 fiscal year, including a 7.5 percent pay increase for academic and non-academic employees.

This was also a good year for private colleges in the state with the legislature funding a bill passed in 1971 which will provide \$400 state scholarships to Georgia residents who are students in private colleges.

And 1972 was the year that 18 became the legal age of majority in Georgia.

The University System's budget request for the year was \$241 million, including a 10 percent increase in the allocation for salaries. It was whittled down to the \$200 million.

"And we absorbed a five percent increase in work load this year which amounted to about \$7.5 million," said Shealy McCoy, vice chancellor for fiscal affairs for the University System.

"With what the governor recommended and the legislature gave us, I guess we're pretty well pleased," he added, however.

A breakdown of the 1972 appropriation for the university system shows resident instruction (the operating budget for 27 institutions) to be getting \$137,189,000. This figure is up \$10,217,060 over 1971-72 and includes the 7.5 percent pay increase which will be given on the basis of merit to all university system personnel.

The engineering experiment station at Georgia Institute of Technology got \$1,823,000, up \$139,806 from last year; the engineering extension division at Georgia Institute of Technology got \$252,000, up \$27,258

from last year; the Georgia State University Urban Life Center received \$348,000, a \$24,950 increase; Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital at the Medical College of Georgia got \$7,992,000, an increase of \$543,400 over last year.

The appropriation included \$5,760,000 (up \$730,377) for the agricultural experiment stations of the University of Georgia; \$5,737,000 (up \$643,800) for the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Georgia; \$1,295,000 (up \$4,525) for the University of Georgia's Center for Continuing Education; \$175,000 for the University System's Marine Resources Extension Program; and \$334,000 for the University of Georgia Rural Development Center.

The Skidaway Institute of Oceanography of the University System got an increase of \$159,229 to \$427,000; the operating budget for the regents central offices was \$1,830,250 (up \$282,350); grants to DeKalb College were \$2,280,000 (up \$148,400); the Regents' Scholarships appropriation was the same as last year, \$200,000; no appropriation was made for graduate scholarships; \$294,250 was allocated for medical scholarships, the same as 1971-72.

There was \$400,000 in the budget for start-up expenses for new junior colleges where there was no appropriation last year (six new junior colleges are scheduled to be opened around the state); \$20,160,377 in authority lease rentals, about a \$1.9 million increase; a \$1.2 million increase to \$2,250,000 for non-authority capital outlay and physical plant rehabilitation purposes, plus an increase of \$1.3 million to \$11,447,000 for teachers retirement.

The state budget appropriation was made on the expectation of a forthcoming \$9 million increase in students' fees, which is expected to be acted on by the regents in Valdosta during the April meeting.

One new law which will affect the regents is the new open meetings or "sunshine" law, which provides that all official action of governmental bodies must be taken in public meetings.

Larry Thomason, representative from Decatur and author of the bill, meant the bill for a number of public agencies which were said to do most of their business behind closed doors; he specifically mentioned the regents as one of them.

The Board of Regents this year assumed control and operation of one of Georgia's oldest private junior colleges, Gordon Military Academy at Barnesville.

The school has a long history of close association with the public schools in Lamar County and for a period of time served as the public high school for Barnesville students.

Other new legislation affecting higher education to come out of the 1972 legislative session includes House Bill 161, which makes Georgia a member of the national multistate "Compact for Education," and provides for the appointment of Georgia members to the Education Commission of the States created by the Compact. The purpose of the compact is to further discussion and exchange of information about education at all levels among member states.

House Bill 1262 makes teachers aides and paraprofessionals members of the Teachers' Retirement System. House Bill 1277 gives the chief executive of a unit of the university system the authority to order outsiders off the premises if they are there to disturb the peace.

House Resolution 678-1585 calls for a constitutional amendment directing the General Assembly to appropriate funds to set up a scholarship program for children of Georgia Vietnam veterans missing in action or held as prisoners of war.

The program would apply to students in state institutions and would be administered by the Board of Regents.

Senate Resolution 280 sets up a Senate committee on teacher retirement to study the retirement system in general and the cost involved in the retirement of teachers with 35 years or more teaching experience in particular.

Another Senate resolution makes the Senate University System of Georgia committee an interim committee to function between general assembly sessions.

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KENTUCKY

Richard Wilson
Frankfort Bureau
The Louisville Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, April 17--Kentucky's 1972 General Assembly enacted legislation strengthening coordination of the Bluegrass State's public higher education system, elevated a state college to university status, and provided funds to test the constitutionality of state aid to private college students.

The legislature, meeting in its biennial session from early January through mid-March, also passed bills revamping the governing boards of the state institutions of higher education and extended voting rights to their faculty and student representatives on these boards.

A record \$288.9 million state appropriation for higher education for the upcoming biennium was also passed. Total state college and university expenditures for the coming two-years--including state appropriations, plus campus generated revenue--will amount to nearly \$533.4 million.

Although some of the higher education legislation lingered in the education committee for several weeks, the only controversy surfacing on any of the measures related to a redefinition of the research and service roles of the University of Kentucky (U of K) and University of Louisville (U of L). And unlike past sessions of the Kentucky Legislature, where influential university presidents and cooperative governors usually either maintained an educational status quo or reached amicable compromises, the presidents were noticeable only by their absence in Frankfort this year.

Most observers attributed this to the fact that incoming Governor Wendell H. Ford had already made his positions clear on possible higher education legislation. Another related factor was the apparent realization by most campus officials that the lawmakers were in no mood to spend much time arguing over higher education issues.

The provisions to strengthen the higher education council were contained in Senate Bill (SB) 54, an omnibus measure which resulted primarily from a council self-study and a follow-up study and recommendations from an

Interim Legislative Study Commission on Higher Education, created by the 1970 legislature. The bill had the solid backing of Governor Ford, who during his campaign for the governorship cited increased coordination over future university expansion as a priority item.

Under the omnibus bill, which becomes effective this summer, the education council is strengthened in two specific ways. First it will have new authority to approve all new graduate degree programs and degree programs "for which professional, regional and/or national accreditation of the school or program is available and/or licensing or certification of the graduate are required."

Currently, the agency has no control over new graduate programs. It does have authority over creation of professional schools, but under the current law, neither professional educational programs or schools are defined.

The other major new power gives the agency authority to review and approve all capital construction projects exceeding a cost of \$100,000. Before council review, the projects must first be approved by the school's governing boards. Council approval will be necessary before the projects can be submitted to the state's Department of Finance and Property and Buildings Commission for revenue bond sales.

SB 54 also earmarks a special \$486,100 appropriation to the council, in addition to the \$949,650 for operating expenses contained in the executive budget. The special appropriation is to upgrade and expand the council's professional staff and permit additional short and long-range educational planning. Another staff-related provision removes the staff from the state's salary schedule and permits staff compensation to be fixed by the council itself, subject to approval of the state's commissioners of finance and personnel.

The council will retain such current responsibilities as educational planning, setting of tuition and fees for the state schools and the review and recommendation of institutional budget requests.

The measure extends the council's voting membership from nine to 11 members by adding one additional lay member and the state's Superintendent of Public Instruction. The bill also gives Governor Ford, a Democrat, authority to replace all of the agency's current voting members, all appointees of former Republican Governor Louis B. Nunn, on July 1.

The revamped council will continue to elect its own chairman annually.

State college university presidents will continue serving as non-voting council members.

Other major provisions of SB 54:

--Grant Kentucky State College, the state's only predominantly Negro institution, university status on July 1.

--Permit Kentucky State and the state's four regional universities-- Eastern Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Morehead State and Murray State-- to participate in joint doctoral programs with the U of K and U of L upon approval of the higher education council. These two universities will be the only ones permitted to award Ph.D.'s, with only U of K authorized post-doctoral work.

Both universities will continue professional education programs in such areas as medicine, dentistry, law, engineering and social work. In addition to the joint doctoral programs with U of K and the U of L, the regional schools can offer specialist degrees beyond the masters-degree level to meet the requirements for teachers, school leaders and other certificated educational personnel.

Only Northern Kentucky State College (NKSC) will be limited primarily to baccalaureate programs of instruction. However, one exception for NKSC is legal training, as one provision of SB 54 sanctions the merger of the Salmon P. Chase School of Law with NKSC. The merger with the Cincinnati-based night law school, was approved last summer by the education council and later upheld in a court test.

--Define the research and service responsibilities of all of the state schools by declaring U of K "the principal state institution for the conduct of statewide research and statewide service programs." U of K is also the only university authorized "to expend state General Fund appropriations on research and service programs of a statewide nature financed principally by state funds."

The bill also designates the U of L "a principal university" and permits it to conduct statewide research and service programs, with the limitation that its programs in these areas cannot be financed "principally" by state funds.

The research and service roles of the regional schools continue to be limited "to the needs of their primary geographical areas." The original version of SB 54 would have placed this same limitation on the U of L.

The legislature also passed SB 41, which revamps and expands the member-

The legislature also considered a "publish or perish" bill which would have prohibited state universities from removing or not reappointing non-tenured faculty for their failure to publish scholarly works. But both this measure and another bill to tighten the confidentiality of student records failed to win legislative approval.

VIRGINIA

Charles Cox
Education Editor
Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, April 17--The General Assembly decided in the two-month session ending March 12 that Virginia is now ready to test the constitutionality of state scholarship grants to private college students.

The lawmakers demonstrated that state support of higher education in the public colleges remains relatively high and, indeed, is still climbing.

They also gave proof of their nervousness about still-zooming college enrollments and costs by raising questions about the future of the State Council of Higher Education (SCHE). Is planning and financing of Virginia education beyond the high school on the proper footing? "Maybe not," seemed to be the consensus. So a General Assembly Commission on Higher Education was created to study the matter and come up with recommendations by November 1, 1973.

In short, the college cost squeeze was evident as never before at this session.

The pressure from the private colleges was new. Before the legislature convened, it was announced that 18 of the 26 members of the Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia (CICV) are already in the red. CICV spokesmen in and out of the assembly say some of these private institutions are simply unable to compete with lower-priced public colleges and will be shutting down in a few years if state subsidies for their students are not forthcoming. CICV hoped for a \$25 million appropriation, enough for \$800-a-year grants for 5,000 young Virginians. Such grants, variously labeled loans, scholarships, forgivable loans and tuition assistance, would have been awarded without regard for individual financial need.

On that basis alone, the SCHE opposed the measure and backed another proposal to extend grants to needy Virginia residents attending either public or private institutions.

Astonishing many, the legislature passed, and the governor signed, both

approaches into law. Neither, however, is backed with the kind of money their sponsors hoped for. There is something more than enough for constitutional tests of public money going to private colleges with church links; which tests, it is anticipated, will come this summer after the first grants are awarded and before the new academic year begins.

For the private-school-only law, \$675,000 is appropriated. A top of \$225,000 can be spent in the first year beginning July 1, but for freshmen grants only. Grants cannot exceed \$400 a year. Sophomores will be eligible the second year.

Only \$75,000 was appropriated for the public-and-private-school law, most of that being earmarked for the constitutional test.

One of the important things about all of this, according to the SCHE, is that the latter legislation for the first time sets up a statewide scholarship commission. Currently, each institution administers its own program. Eligibility requirements vary widely. Central commission administration is needed to inject fairness and uniformity, according to the council.

Still in the scholarship department, and another first, the session made available grants of up to \$225 a year for students in Virginia's 23 community colleges. But with a \$500,000 appropriation, only 2,000 or so young men and women can get such help. In the two years ahead, the 23 community colleges expect a 60 percent enrollment jump--from 28,000 students to 75,000.

All state-supported colleges and universities, taken together, expect to enroll 269,000 in 1972-74. The overall increase: 24 percent.

For operations-maintenance of all higher education institutions, the General Assembly appropriated \$384 million in new general fund (tax) dollars. That's a 37 percent hike over the preceeding biennium to cover the two-year period in which enrollment is expected to increase 24 percent.

That \$384 million plus \$68 million more for capital outlay, a total of \$453 million from the general fund for higher education, is 20 percent of the total state budget's general fund appropriation. (The total state budget for 1972-74 is \$5 billion, \$2.3 billion out of the general fund.) The comparable figure for 1966-68 is 14 percent; for the current biennium ending June 30, 16 percent.

As so often happens with these things, great expectations took a

drubbing. Originally, Virginia's 15 senior and 24 two-year institutions, plus such related support agencies as the SCHE, asked for \$531 million from the general fund for operations. Republican Governor Linwood Holton recommended they get \$390 million. The overwhelmingly Democratic legislature, after approving minor corporate and personal income tax increases, settled for the \$384 million, \$6 million below the governor's request.

Under capital outlay, the lawmakers approved spending \$68 million, \$7 million less than Holton wanted, but more than twice as much as the \$26 million available for building in 1970-72. The institutions wanted far more than they got. They asked for \$246 million.

Special fund spending for higher education approved by the assembly totals \$371 million, up 42 percent over the current two-year interval.

And now, because of the cost squeeze at all levels, and despite the fact that far more college money has been appropriated than ever before, Virginia parents can look for a rash of announcements that the colleges are raising tuition again. Hardest hit, undoubtedly, will be out-of-state students in state colleges. The University of Virginia has already announced it will enroll fewer of them in the fall, and others may follow suit. The community colleges have already said they are boosting tuition from \$60 to \$75 a quarter; tuition, only two years ago, that was \$45 a quarter.

The educators, and many parents who pay the bills, see this upward spiral making a bad situation worse. They cite a Virginia Advisory Legislative Council report in January suggesting the state-supported college costs are already so high as to bar the door to many qualified young Virginians. The report, compiled for the General Assembly, found only 37 percent of Virginia's college-age population in college in 1970. The comparable figure for other Southern states is 44 percent; the national figure, 58 percent. Virginia's senior institutions had the highest mean charges for tuition and fees within the Southern Regional Education Board area, some 43 percent higher than the SREB mean figure, according to the VALC report.

Given both big enrollment and cost jumps, the wider questions asked by the lawmakers about the future of higher education were perhaps predictable. Some interpreted the questions as attacks on the SCHE--tiny, hardly powerful with a professional staff of only a dozen, little more than a planning-coordinating group; but others did not.

The latter see the legislators taking alarm at the big numbers, feeling things getting out of hand--and wanting somebody to hold their hand.

First in the session came a bill to create a "superboard" to supercede the council, the State Board for Community Colleges and the various college governing boards. Proposed by Senator William F. Stone, D-Martinsville, it contended that neither the colleges nor the SCHE has been successful in avoiding needless program duplication and holding expenditures down. Stone, the same senator who backed the bill to give private college students \$800 grants, has a brother sitting in the North Carolina legislature. Stone's "superboard" appeared modeled after the North Carolina board of governors beginning operations July 1.

When Stone's superboard foundered, another measure passed creating a commission of three senators and six members of the lower house to study the "financing and planning" of higher education.

A partly-successful attack was also aimed at the council's budget. "Growth gone wild" seemed the gist of the charge. The attackers wanted to trim \$100,000 off a \$940,000 budget. They were able to trim \$40,000. The council is still trying to figure out what this will do to its operations.

In the face of all this, a small "sleeper" measure minutely increased the authority of the state council. The new law states that before any additional school, college, branch, division or extension unit is established anywhere in the state, and SCHE must study the proposal and the General Assembly must approve. As things stand now, the council has little more than veto power over requests for new programs wanted by existing institutions.

In other actions, the legislature:

--Separated George Mason College, Fairfax, now renamed George Mason University, and Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, from the University of Virginia. Each school now gets its own governing board.

--Passed a resolution calling on the colleges to consider implementing VALC recommendations (the report referred to above) that undergraduate tuition not exceed one third of undergraduate cost. With that as base cost, in-state resident graduate rates would be 1 1/2 times base; professional, twice base; out-of-state resident rates, twice in-state student rates.

--Directed the SCHE to formulate a plan for social work education.

--Passed a resolution urging George Mason University, University of Virginia and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, all

offering "extension" courses in Northern Virginia, to establish a cooperative center for continuing education in Northern Virginia under the aegis of George Mason. SCHE to report progress to General Assembly by January 1, 1973.

--Approved Norfolk State College offering master's degree program in education.

--Carried over to the next session beginning in January 1973 (when annual sessions begin) a bill to provide up-to-\$500-a-year grants for students in private business schools. The seven-year-old community college system now gets many of their old customers.

--Killed a bill that would have enabled colleges to withdraw financial support of college publications printing abortion ads and other items some lawmakers find objectionable.

ARKANSAS
Special Session

Richard Allin
Staff Writer
The Arkansas Gazette

LITTLE ROCK, April 17--Arkansas' only state-supported black college will cease to be an entity unto itself on July 1 and will become a part of the spreading University of Arkansas; unless the Arkansas General Assembly changes its mind. And that is not expected.

There is bitter opposition to the merger of the Arkansas A M & N College at Pine Bluff into the University, especially from the college administration, its alumni and student body, and large segments of the state's Negro leadership. Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, the president of the college, said he would resign if the merger takes place.

At present it appears that the inevitable will happen. The Arkansas General Assembly approved the merger in its regular session of 1971. It tussled mightily with the matter in its special session in February 1972 when it was asked to repeal the act creating the merger. Despite fierce protests and student marches in Pine Bluff, despite speeches by student leaders before the House and Senate as other students packed the galleries, and despite the threatened resignation of Dr. Davis, the legislature declined to suspend its action. It would take another special session to forestall the merger on July 1, and that is considered an unlikely happening.

Seeds of unification and consolidation have been sprouting at least a decade. It was first manifested by creating the Commission for the Coordination of Higher Education Finance, a state board which the legislature charged with coordinating budgets and constructions of the University of Arkansas, Arkansas State University at Jonesboro, and the rest of the state colleges. Subsequently direct mergers were approved by Arkansas A & M, a predominantly white college at Monticello, and more recently the merger with Little Rock University, a former privately endowed college.

The merger of predominantly black A M & N College with the University was part of this trend to unification, but it was also hastened by rising financial programs at A M & N. Huge deficits, far beyond the college's ability to pay, were disclosed and legislative assistance was required.

Act 512 of 1971 which approved the merger made stipulations. The existing college board would become a "board of visitors." The two boards were to work out details of merger, and existing financial obligations of the college were not to be assumed by the University.

Protests began immediately, but the special session of the General Assembly which was called in early 1972 offered the first real hope for A M & N to have the act repealed.

A few days before the special session was to convene, the A M & N Alumni Association arranged a protest meeting at the state capitol building. The vice president of the Arkansas Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the merger "represents another white takeover of an institution which gave blacks the only real source of higher education available to them afforded by the state . . ."

Dr. Davis himself made frequent statements of opposition to the merger, asking for the repeal.

Students held marches and rallies at Pine Bluff to protest the merger, and after the General Assembly convened its special session a delegation of students appeared before both House and Senate.

When it appeared that the General Assembly was in no mood to repeal its 1971 act, an effort was made in the Senate to delay its taking force for one year. But that also failed.

As of now, the merger is "on" for July 1, 1972.

The situation created curious ironies. John Norman Warnock of Camden, a segregationist attorney and state official of the American International Party, offered sympathy to college leadership.

In a recent meeting, Dr. Davis repeated to his board of trustees that Arkansas A M & N College should be maintained in its present state to have a role in continuing educational training for the disadvantaged. Other college leaders have recently complained that once the college loses its black identity "it becomes just another college."

But as the controversy continues, the work of the college goes on. At a recent meeting of the board, the trustees set about to find ways to finance a new \$1.6 million science building.

F L O R I D A

David Schultz
Capitol Correspondent
The Palm Beach Post

TALLAHASSEE, April 25--Florida's Legislature approved \$29.4 million in new general appropriations for the state's burgeoning university system in the 1972 session but defeated a comprehensive reorganization of the entire educational structure proposed by Governor Reubin Askew.

The general appropriations bill adopted by the Legislature during a seven-day extension of the regular 60-day session contains general revenue appropriations totaling \$142.1 million for the university system and \$110.9 million for the 27 community junior colleges.

The junior colleges allocation represents a \$20.6 million increase based on a projected 111,178 full-time-equivalent students in the system this fall. A total of 80,987 full-time-equivalent students are expected on the nine state university campuses in September.

In capital outlay, the Legislature authorized the issuance of up to \$65 million in higher education bonds for university, community college and vocational-technical construction and authorized allocation under previously authorized higher education bonds of \$21.9 million to universities, \$15.3 million to community colleges and \$5.4 million to vo-tech centers.

Included in the university system budget were funds to open two new institutions--Florida International University in Miami and the University of North Florida in Jacksonville. The two upper-division universities are scheduled to have their first classes in the fall quarter.

Specific allocations for the nine universities will be made by the State Board of Regents because the Legislatures, following a standard practice in recent years, made its operating appropriation in a lump sum. Enough funds were included, however, to fund an estimated 240 teaching positions at Florida International and 110 at North Florida.

The appropriations act authorized a major expansion of the University

of Florida's J. Hillis Miller Health Center at Gainesville, including the operation of a new dental school with 15 new positions, adding 40 new beds to the Shands Teaching Hospital, establishing the state's first burn center and expanding the capacity of the medical school. The health center's appropriation from all funds--not just general revenue--total \$28.2 million, a \$3.7 million increase.

In addition, the Legislature appropriated \$352,880 in planning money for a new school of veterinary medicine at Gainesville despite opposition which contended that it would not be worth the expense in the long run.

Other specific appropriations included \$3.9 million (a \$1.4 million increase) for the second year of operation of the University of South Florida medical school at Tampa; \$500,000 for a community hospital education program involving the placement of interns and residents in the state's hospitals; \$240,000 for a regional urban environmental study center in Fort Lauderdale as a joint venture of Florida International and Florida Atlantic Universities; \$108,900 to the University of West Florida at Pensacola for research into year-round public schools, and \$50,000 to bolster the athletic program at Florida A & M University of Tallahassee.

In a separate bill, the Legislature authorized the Board of Regents to make a study of the need for a third state-supported law school. The bill provides that the new law school--if determined to be needed--be located at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton.

One of Governor Askew's major recommendations was a restructuring of the entire educational system which would have abolished the state Cabinet Board of Education and made all facets of public education the responsibility of the governor. The plan, which required a constitutional amendment, failed by two votes in the House during the first week of the session and efforts to revive it in altered form never got off the ground in the Senate.

Among other things, the governor's plan would have provided for the abolition of the Board of Regents and the placement of the universities under a lay board appointed by the governor to oversee all public education.

Another major bill would have required the regents to set up three-year baccalaureate programs. Sponsored by Senate President Jerry Thomas, the bill passed the Senate but was amended in the house prior to final passage to provide instead for a study of the feasibility of reduced credit hours and three-year programs for degrees.

Senator Thomas contended that the universities require too many extraneous courses for graduation and his bill would force a rethinking of the state's approach.

Late in the session, the Senate Universities and Community Colleges Committee released a critical report on the operation of the universities declaring that public support of state-supported higher education had waned.

The committee--which a year earlier had approved a bill abolishing the Board of Regents--made 19 recommendations for educational restructuring and administrative action to correct what it considered to be deficiencies in the system.

Special areas of concern enumerated by the committee included what it called the "open bedroom" policy permitting male-female dormitory visitations, campus drug abuse problems, obscene language in campus publications, a preponderance of "liberal, leftist or radical" speakers on campuses, the tendency of the tenure system to shield incompetent faculty members from dismissal, non-uniform policies and pay-scales throughout the university system, and failure of the universities to operate on a truly year-round basis.

While the legislature was in session, the state's voters approved a constitutional amendment permitting the establishment of a student loan fund backed by up to \$40 million in state bonds. Implementing legislation was passed subsequent to the referendum.

Another bill passed by the legislature authorized injunctions against private schools violating the registration and filing requirements for independent colleges and universities--the first serious attempt by the legislature to crack down on the proliferating "diploma mills" plaguing the state in recent years.

M A R Y L A N D

John Woodfield
Reporter
State Capitol Wire Service

ANNAPOLIS, April 25--The 1972 Maryland General Assembly was more notable for the education measures it killed than the ones it enacted.

Dispatched to the legislative graveyard were such items as a bill to revamp the state's scholarship system and take such grants out of the hands of legislators; a bill that would have completely changed the formula by which counties receive state aid to education and a bill that would have made student activity fees at state colleges optional rather than mandatory.

Bills were enacted that provide for the use of volunteer teacher aides in schools; increase slightly state aid to community colleges; include institutions of higher education among those in which access to student records would be greatly restricted; establish a program of merit scholarships; grant recipients of teaching scholarships permission to fulfill their teaching obligations in any private or public institution of higher learning in the state; modify the accreditation requirements needed for institutions of higher learning to be eligible for state aid, and increase from \$100,000 to \$500,000 the minimum amount of the liability policy required by each community college in the state.

The scholarship bill was one of the most controversial measures of the 1972 session.

As introduced, with the full backing of Governor Marvin Mandel, it would have abolished the \$2.5 million worth of scholarships awarded annually by state senators and replaced them with a grant program to be administered by college financial officers.

The Senate scholarship system had come under fire when it was disclosed last year that a number of senators were awarding the lucrative grants to friends, relatives and political allies.

As envisioned, the scholarship reform would have stripped senators and delegates of their scholarship allowances and allotted the funds to the various colleges and institutions of higher learning around the state

based on the amount needed by each to retain qualified but needy students.

The new system would have been based solely on need, provided the student met certain minimum qualifications for college entrance or retention.

No matter how brilliant a student may have been, if he could not show that without state aid he would be unable to attend college, he would not be eligible for a scholarship.

The bill was finally killed in the House Ways and Means Committee with only nine hours of the 1972 session left. By that time, however, the Senate had amended the bill so drastically that it bore no resemblance to the one originally introduced with the governor's blessing.

A bill that would have redistributed millions of dollars in state school aid among Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City was quietly shelved after its sponsor said the proposal "was not the answer to the problem."

Delegate Benjamin Cardin, a Baltimore City Democrat who sponsored the bill, said he had been assured that Mandel "will submit a bill to the 1973 legislature to correct the inequities in the current law."

Cardin's measure would have redistributed state school aid based on county wealth, taking all of the \$20 million in state aid now received by prosperous Montgomery County on the outskirts of Washington, D.C., as well as much of the money now given populous Baltimore County.

The Maryland Senate narrowly killed a second bill that would have taken from the counties their share of the state income tax and increased the amount of aid the state now furnished the subdivision for education.

That bill would have increased from 32 percent to 55 percent the level of state assistance to the cost of operating public schools around the state.

The House Ways and Means Committee was also the burial ground for a bill that would have eliminated mandatory student activity fees.

It was the second year in a row that such fees have come under fire, mainly because of a so-called pornography contest sponsored last year by the University of Maryland's literary magazine, "The Argus," which is supported by such fees.

The contest was finally held despite outraged objections of legislators

and the withholding of state funds by Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein.

The measure increasing the amount of state support to community colleges actually will have little effect on most.

It increases the maximum amount of state support to community colleges from \$700 per student to \$875 per student.

It restricts, however, the payment of such additional support except "in the case of community colleges of less than 500 full-time equivalent students in subdivisions of less than 50,000 population according to the 1970 census and of any regional community college of less than 500 full-time equivalent students serving several subdivisions with a combined population of less than 100,000"

The state normally pays up to 50 percent of a student's cost to a maximum of \$700. The \$875 figure increases that amount in those certain cases where it is applicable--primarily in the rural areas where the help is needed most.

On the subject of accreditation for institutions of higher learning, the legislature enacted a bill that would remove from the requirements for such accreditation the necessity that the institution be a member of "or in recognized candidacy with the Middle Atlantic States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools."

Only those institutions which that affiliation and which meet the other requirements now are eligible for state aid. By eliminating such membership as a requirement, it in effect increases the number of institutions of higher learning in the state eligible for state assistance.

The merit scholarship bill merely establishes a program whereby the governor may award every member of the graduating class of any senior high school within the state who is in the top 5 percent of his class a "merit scholarship award." No money is attached to the award--merely a certificate of achievement.

Records of public institutions of higher learning were added by legislation to those records of other specified state agencies which must be kept secret except in certain specified instances.

The projected picture for Maryland in fiscal 1973 is a bleak one for all agencies, including education. The legislature approved a budget totaling \$2.1 billion for the state and had to make use of several bookkeeping gimmicks even to balance it as required by the state constitution:

Thus, there was no major expansion in number of instructors at institutions of higher learning, nor were there any salary increases granted.

For the University of Maryland, instruction costs per student were actually decreased from \$1,101 in fiscal 1972 to \$1,098 in fiscal 1973.

The total number of professors and instructors at the university increased slightly from 1,876 to 1,908 and total positions edged up from 4,513 to 4,677.

The University, which has campuses in Baltimore City, Baltimore County and on the Eastern Shore, was granted an operating budget for fiscal 1973 of \$138,504,656. This included \$46,850,033 in special funds--those obtained from student fees, tuition, and the like--and \$2,453,680 in federal funds. The remaining \$89,200,943 must come from the state's general revenue coffers--in other words the taxpayers.

These figures compare with a total operating budget in fiscal 1972 of \$123,509,034, which included \$40,070,200 in special funds; \$2,337,891 in federal funds and \$81,100,943 from the state's general fund revenues.

Maryland's six state colleges--formerly known as state teacher colleges, but now liberal arts institutions--were allotted operating funds totaling \$54,686,966 for fiscal 1973 compared with \$47,471,463 in fiscal 1972.

The breakdown shows that \$15,621,330 came from special funds; \$4,606,179 from federal funds and \$34,459,457 from state general funds.

In fiscal 1972, special funds accounted for \$13,305,488; federal funds for \$3,646,518 and \$30,519,457 came from general funds.

Positions at the state colleges increased from 3,114 in fiscal 1972 to 3,396 in fiscal 1973.

State support of the various local community colleges around the state--which is based strictly on a percentage basis--increased from \$22,150,890 in fiscal 1972 to \$26,605,180 for fiscal 1973.

In the capital budget, the University of Maryland received \$20,508,200 for a variety of construction projects while the state colleges received \$16,878,700.

Major projects at the University of Maryland included \$1,245,000 for library equipment for use in the University's new undergraduate library; \$5,780,000 for construction of an office-classroom building; and \$1,517,000 for construction of a lecture hall facility--all at the

College Park campus.

The Baltimore campus received \$2,074,700 for equipment of the new North Hospital Building at the university's medical school while the Baltimore County Campus is to receive \$3,853,000 for construction of additions to one of its new academic buildings.

The capital budget also includes \$2,500,000 for addition to the state college dormitory fund, increasing the \$12,000,000 already approved by the 1969, 1970 and 1971 legislatures for the fund.

The new \$2.5 million will partially off-set an increase in construction costs which already have cut the facilities from an original estimate of 2,680 beds to 2,140.

Also approved was \$5,095,000 for construction of a new library at Frostburg State College and \$1,651,000 for renovation of Holloway Hall at Salisbury State College.

All capital improvements will be financed through bond issues floated by the state and supported by the state's property tax.

An additional \$10 million bond issue was approved, with proceeds to go to the various community colleges for a variety of projects as each is approved individually.

Addendum: The General Assembly also enacted legislation affecting the functions and duties of the Maryland Council for Higher Education. It amended the existing laws and added the following duties and responsibilities of the Council: (1) Coordinate the growth and overall development of higher education in the state, (2) Investigate and evaluate the needs throughout the state for undergraduate, graduate, adult education, professional and technical training, research facilities, and present plans and recommendations . . . for major alterations in existing programs or facilities, (3) Recommend all new degree programs at the doctoral, masters, baccalaureate, associate levels at public institutions of higher education, (4) Set standards to be followed by the public institutions of higher education for the reciprocal acceptance of credits earned by students transferring between institutions, (5) Develop plans and programs for interstate and regional cooperation and reciprocal agreements in higher education, and (6) Study and make recommendations regarding the coordination of state and federal support of higher education.

T E N N E S S E E

Fred Travis
Nashville Correspondent
The Chattanooga Times

NASHVILLE, April 25--Higher education has fallen upon hard times in Tennessee.

That harsh fact of life for public colleges and universities was the most outstanding education news to emerge from the Tennessee legislature's session this year. It was reflected in a meager increase in appropriations--not enough, in fact, to cover the inflation in costs which has taken place since a year ago.

There were these other important developments:

--A tuition grant program for students in private schools and colleges was funded with a \$1,250,000 appropriation.

--Contracts with Vanderbilt Medical School and Meharry Medical College to accept additional Tennessee-resident medical students were authorized.

--A special loan program for medical students including an automatic forgiveness feature for those who elect to practice in areas with critical shortages of physicians was approved.

--A new board of regents was created to govern regional universities now controlled by the state board of education.

--Efforts to place a student on the University of Tennessee board of trustees and impose stiff penalties upon campus speakers who espouse revolt failed.

That education generally, and higher education in particular, has lost some of its charm in the legislative halls was reflected mostly in appropriations. At one point a caucus of House Democrats voted to transfer unspecified millions of dollars from higher education to vocational education.

Whereas the institutions of higher learning, including community colleges requested \$161.5 million and the Tennessee Higher Education Commission

recommended \$126.3 million as a minimum, the legislature actually appropriated only \$125.9 million. While this represents nearly a 14 percent increase over the \$110.6 million for the current year, allowance for an anticipated 7.4 percent enrollment increase next fall cut it to a growth-stifling 3.6 percent rise in appropriated funds.

The picture becomes even gloomier upon elimination of the increase for medical education: subtracting that sum leaves the other programs and operations with only 2.8 percent more per student than during the current fiscal year.

For the University of Tennessee system with five campuses plus extension operations, the appropriation is \$62.5 million. UT requested \$80.8 million and the Higher Education Commission recommended a "floor" appropriation of \$62.6 million. The amount for the current fiscal year is \$54.3 million, but 2 1/2 percent of this was withheld as an impoundment to protect against a possible deficit in the state's general fund. In prior years, impoundments subsequently were released, but this time Governor Winfield Dunn's administration decided to utilize the withheld funds for capital improvements, thereby holding down bond authorizations.

Largest single item in the UT appropriations is \$33.5 million for the Knoxville campus. This compared to \$29.9 million for the current year and a minimum recommendation of \$34 million by THEC. UT medical units at Memphis requested \$15.4 million and received \$10 million. This, however, compares with \$8.2 million for the current fiscal year.

Six regional universities now operated by the state board of education and soon to come under the new board of regents, will receive \$53.2 million in appropriated funds compared to \$48.7 million this year and a request of \$68 million for 1972-73. Largest of these is Memphis State University, which was allotted \$18.6 million compared to \$16.9 million for the current fiscal year. MSU had requested \$24.7 million.

Nine community colleges, three of them just getting into operation, were granted \$10.2 million in appropriated funds. For higher education this was the largest increase, rising from \$7.6 million for the 1971-72 fiscal year. But most of the increase was attributable to new campuses being fully utilized for the first time. For example, \$1.3 million was appropriated for the Shelby County (Memphis) Community College, which had received only \$146,000 in the previous fiscal year when the institution was going through an organizational phase.

The legislature authorized \$44.1 million in general obligation bonds and appropriated \$3.2 million out of reserve or impounded funds to finance capital improvements for higher and vocational education.

Higher education will receive \$29.8 million, of which the UT system gets \$23.9 million with the remainder going to regional universities and community colleges.

Among major projects included in the program are a new life sciences building at UT-Knoxville at a cost estimated at \$6.8 million and a clinical science building for the UT medical units at Memphis, estimated to cost \$5 million.

The legislature directed all state agencies to pre-plan construction projects and submit the results to the state building commission before proceeding further. One effect of this is to tighten the commission's control over capital improvements and it results, in part, from the commission being in Democrats' hands while the rest of the executive branch is controlled by Republicans.

As a result of tight purse strings at the state treasury, the Higher Education Commission is prodding UT trustees and the state board of education to increase student fees. THEC recommended state board universities raise the maintenance fee charged Tennessee resident students to \$115-120 a quarter from \$96 and that UT adopt a similar charge, raising it from \$111 per quarter now. Tuition for out-of-state students would be raised to \$240 a quarter from \$205 at UT campuses and \$200 at state board institutions. Tennessee residents don't pay tuition; out-of-state students are required to pay both the maintenance fee and tuition. In most cases an activity fee is charged and this varies from campus to campus.

THEC wants the fees based on quarter hours instead of the present flat charge per quarter, but UT is objecting to this because it would result in substantially less revenue because of reduced charges to part-time students. The commission's authority over fees and tuition is limited to recommending, and the two governing boards will take definitive action later.

If the commission's recommendations are followed and anticipated enrollment increases materialize, institutions of higher learning would gain \$3 1/2 million more next year from maintenance fees and \$2 million more from tuition from out-of-state students. This presumes the higher tuition will not reduce the out-of-state enrollment. THEC predicts a total enrollment of 92,700 full-time equated students next fall on all campuses. This is an increase of 5,412 or 7.4 percent over the fall of 1971.

Beginning with the new fiscal year July 1, the six regional universities and the community colleges, now controlled by the state board

of education, will come under a newly-created 16-member board of regents. Eleven of the members will be appointed by Governor Dunn; the others are ex officio--the governor, the commissioners of education and agriculture, the immediate past education commissioner and the executive director of the Higher Education Commission, who would be the only non-voting member.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring the state's three technical institutes under the same board, and a move to put the governor and education commissioner of the Higher Education Commission as ex officio members was dropped. The new board of regents was voted \$350,000 for operations during its first fiscal year. Governor Dunn told members of the state board of education he will consider their requests for appointment to the new board. Some of them had seen the creation of a new board, in response to a special study commission recommendation, as a criticism of their management of the regional universities and community colleges.

The new board quite possibly will have a freer hand in policy matters since it will hire its own chief executive officer and staff. By law the state education commissioner is both chairman and chief executive officer of the state board of education, which sometimes tended to constrict decision-making power.

A tuition grant program enacted last year and left unfunded will be brought to life with a \$1,250,000 appropriation to which Governor Dunn reluctantly consented. A court test is likely, especially if, as expected, some students receiving grants elect to attend church-related schools. Assuming the program survives that, it will make grants of \$100 to \$1,000 a year available to needy students who attend private colleges and universities.

A more generous financial arrangement was established to encourage medical students. For those needing financial help, loans of \$3,500 a year up to a maximum \$14,000 over a four-year period will be available. The loan will be forgiven at the rate of \$5,000 a year if the graduating physician agrees to practice in an area designated by the state public health commissioner as critically short of medical practitioners.

In a separate move to increase the number of physicians, the state was authorized to contract with Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University to accept ten more students each from Tennessee up to a maximum of 40 at each institution. The two schools will be paid the same amount the state appropriates for each student enrolled at the UT medical units. While this won't cover the cost, the two institutions have indicated a willingness to accept the arrangement.

What was billed as an effort "to stop militant speakers of whatever persuasion from coming upon the campuses of our state and preaching riot, rebellion and revolt" was bottled up in the House education committee after having passed the Senate. It would have allowed a maximum five-year prison sentence and \$5,000 fine upon a campus speaker advocating overthrowing the government, willful destruction or seizure of the institution's buildings or physical harm or intimidation of the institution's faculty members, officials or students.

With an assist from Governor Dunn, the Higher Education Commission managed to sustain its newly declared policy of requiring spectator sport facilities at colleges and universities to be self-financing. The test came on a \$1 million bond issue to help finance a new football stadium for UT-Chattanooga; it was blocked by the governor's veto after being approved by the legislature. UT officials argued the Chattanooga case is an exceptional one since the existing stadium in the heart of the campus is hampering development of academic facilities. THEC advised the governor if he made an exception to policy for UTC, demands would be made by other institutions for \$10 million to finance athletic facilities of one kind or another.

One of the major educational controversies during this year's legislative session was over efforts of Johnson City area residents to obtain a new medical school at East Tennessee State University. Governor Dunn, relying on a study made by a special committee, opposed it, contending the state couldn't afford another medical school and that available money should go toward overcoming deficiencies at the UT medical units. Proponents claimed construction and initial operation of the school would be financed by the federal government under pending legislation to establish five new medical schools to be operated in conjunction with Veterans' Administration hospitals.

An effort to authorize the school was blocked but the legislature established a select committee of senators and representatives who were authorized to negotiate with the Veterans' Administration toward establishing the new medical school. At this point, it isn't clear how much authority the committee has. Governor Dunn took the position that it lacks the power to enter into a binding agreement.

The governor also used his veto to block an authorization for the state to pay up to \$3 million for the old Union University campus at Jackson. A buyer for the campus is being sought by the Southern Baptist Convention, which wants to move the university to a new location in a less congested area. Governor Dunn said the state had no need for the property.

He approved an authorization to establish medical training clinics in the Chattanooga and Johnson City-Kingsport areas. A training unit of this type now is being established at UT-Knoxville. The theory is that physicians who do their internship and residency work at the training clinics will take up practice in the general vicinity, thereby relieving the doctor shortage which is more serious in east Tennessee than in other areas of the state.

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission was directed to study the utilization of teachers' time in state-operated colleges and universities. A committee of staff members from the UT and state board systems is beginning the study with a view toward reporting to the next legislature when it convenes in 1973.

S O U T H C A R O L I N A

Patricia McNeely
Capitol Reporter
Columbia, South Carolina

COLUMBIA, September 11--South Carolina's Commissioner of Higher Education resigned this year under fire from some members of the General Assembly and his own Commission of Higher Education, following the longest continuous legislative session in state history during which a significant number of higher education bills were passed, including a bill which ultimately stripped the Commission of Higher Education of the authority of approving expansions of two year university branches.

The legislature passed instead a bill creating a State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, a new state agency consisting of members appointed by the governor for terms of six years, with the advice and consent of the General Assembly.

This new board has within its jurisdiction all two year, state supported, post-secondary institutions and their programs, with the exception of the branches and centers of the University of South Carolina and Clemson University.

The bill provided that university branches or centers are authorized to offer courses on the junior level wherever the enrollment was at least 700 full time equivalent students and on the senior level where enrollment was at least 1,000 equivalent students.

Two year institutions were authorized in the bill to meet the changing educational needs of their service area by:

1. adding the first year and second year college parallel curricula to technical education centers;
2. merging two or more two year institutions; and
3. enabling university branches or university centers to become comprehensive institutions under the direction of the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education.

The new state agency was empowered to assume powers previously held by the State Advisory Committee for Technical Training and to maintain coordination with the Commission of Higher Education. The new agency, with the assumption of powers previously held by the State Advisory

Committee for Technical Training, will be responsible for the development and implementation of an adequate post-high school vocational and technical training program, and establish criteria, subject to the approval of the Commission on Higher Education, for the establishment of new public two year, post-secondary institutions and programs.

The General Assembly also passed a bill providing for the composition of an Advisory Council of Private College Presidents to counsel with the Commission of Higher Education on matters concerning non-public colleges and their role in overall programs of higher education in the state.

After long debate in the General Assembly, a bill passed which provides for the conferring of degrees on male students at Winthrop College, an all-girl institution. The bill also provided, however, that no men would be allowed to enroll at Winthrop who had not already completed at least two years of college, except in summer school sessions when students of any class may enroll.

The question of whether or not Winthrop will remain a female institution will be determined in a referendum in the November General Election.

South Carolina will have another state college in 1973 when Lander College, which is a county supported institution, will be governed by the State College Board of Trustees. Lander, a four-year liberal arts college, will become the state's ninth state supported institution.

Debate raged in both the House and the Senate over the possible establishment of a second medical school to be located at the University of South Carolina in Columbia. At this time, the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston is the only medical school in the state.

A concurrent resolution by the General Assembly created a Health Care Committee to study the total health care delivery system in the state and to help settle the question of a second medical school.

A bill was passed providing for the issuance of special obligation bonds to construct a clinical science building and other improvements and facilities at the Medical University of South Carolina, totalling (including capital improvement bonds, state institution bonds and Hill-Burton federal aid) \$3.5 million.

A bill was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee (where it remained) which would have provided \$500,000 for medical students' scholarships, provided that not more than \$10,000 would have been granted to

any student for use in any one year. The student would also have been required to sign a contract to practice medicine in a rural community designated by the State Health Office.

South Carolina Medical and Dental Scholarship funds to be administered by the State Board of Health also fell by the wayside in the House Ways and Means Committee. Not passed were bills which would have helped to provide qualified physicians and dentists in communities with critical needs.

A bill was passed which would provide for the governor to take such action as he thinks necessary to enable students who seek degrees in veterinary medicine at out-of-state institutions the opportunity to do so. At present the State of South Carolina has an agreement, because of a lack of an institution of higher learning which offers a degree in veterinary medicine, whereby ten qualified students may attend the University of Georgia and two will be accepted by Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

A bill remained in the House Ways and Means Committee which would have authorized free tuition to teachers required to attend summer school in order to preserve their certification.

The General Assembly appropriated \$4,800,000 for a Health Insurance Program for State Employees, which includes group health insurance for a all full time employees of state institutions of higher learning.

A joint resolution was ratified which provides for the electorate to decide in November whether the 1895 State Constitution shall be amended to remove the prohibition against indirect aid to sectarian institutions, so that grants and other forms of state assisted student aid may be provided.

Presidents of student bodies of each state supported institution of higher learning may be an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Board of Trustees of the institution he attends and represents because of legislative action this year.

A bill died in the Senate Education Committee which would have increased the membership of the governing bodies of all state supported institutions of higher learning, and a similar bill died in the Senate Education Committee which would have provided for the addition of another member to the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina.

A bill was passed requesting the Commission of Higher Education to plan

and institute a pilot program for three year bachelor's degrees in state institutions of higher learning.

A law providing for free tuition for certain veterans' children was amended to include the children of Vietnam veterans who are missing in action or prisoners of war.

A bill died in committee which would have authorized teachers in the public school system in the state to attend public institutions of higher learning free when pursuing additional teaching qualifications.

A bill also died in the House Committee on Education and Public Works which would have established a program of tuition grants for state residents attending out-of-state institutions of higher learning for degree programs or curricula not available in a public institution in South Carolina.

However, the appropriations bill contains a proviso that that portion of the appropriation for the Regional Education Board under the Commission of Higher Education which may be necessary and available may be used by the Commission for paying the actual difference between state and out-of-state tuition fees for degree programs or curricula not available in public institutions in South Carolina, but not including the study of chiropractics or foreign institutions.

A bill was ratified which authorized school districts and state supported institutions of higher learning to purchase insurance annuity contracts for their employees, but a bill died in the House Judiciary Committee which would have prohibited any state agency, department or institution, including institutions of higher learning, from employing any person under a personal service contract for a period of more than six years.

Funding for the Commission of Higher Education and state institutions of higher learning is as follows:

	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
Commission of Higher Education	\$ 1,020,278	\$ 995,553
Higher Education Tuition Grants Committee	150,000	50,000
University of South Carolina	25,803,348	22,849,782
Clemson University	15,488,077	14,176,111
Medical University of South Carolina	20,872,613	16,427,646
The Citadel	4,482,414	4,040,770
Winthrop College	4,801,203	4,587,961
S.C. State College	4,959,133	4,456,805

Francis Marion College	2,046,747	1,640,690
College of Charleston	2,878,509	1,997,986
Lander College	300,000	*

*Lander College became a state institution in 1972-73.

Some of these appropriations are subject to change based on a formula which provides a set amount for general operating expense (GOE), graduate supplement (GS) and regional campuses (RC) based on each full time equivalent student registered for the fall of 1972 and certified by the Commission on Higher Education.

The formula is as follows:

University of South Carolina	GOE	\$1,198
	GS	1,150
	RC	600
Clemson University	GOE	1,454
	GS	1,150
	RC	600
The Citadel	GOE	1,484
Winthrop	GOE	1,237
S.C. State College	GOE	1,981
Francis Marion	GOE	1,338
College of Charleston	GOE	1,364

Additionally provisions were made for capital improvement bonds for the following institutions of higher learning:

University of South Carolina	\$2,800,000
Clemson University	2,675,000
Medical University of S.C.	500,000
The Citadel	3,000,000
S.C. State College	1,360,000
Francis Marion College	3,125,000
College of Charleston	5,182,200

MISSISSIPPI

James S. Saggus
Reporter
Associated Press

JACKSON, September 11--Mississippi's colleges and universities received new responsibilities and healthy budget increases during the 1972 regular session of the state legislature.

Lawmakers increased the operating appropriation of the college board--formally the Board of Trustees, Institutions of Higher Learning--and also directed the board to expand operations at several university branches and grant degrees through them.

College finances were one of the major issues of the 125-day session that had to be extended by two days because of parliamentary snarls over two fiscal bills that included construction or repair funds for the colleges.

The college board had requested \$57.4 million in its operating budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, which would have been a \$12.6 million increase over the current budget for the three universities and five colleges. The total request included \$50.5 million to support general work of the schools, which represented a \$9 million increase. The rest of the money was sought for library upgrading, organized research and lesser specific purposes.

The Senate approved the bill at \$54.8 million, leaving the general support money at the requested level but cutting back \$2 million in the organized research category and lesser amounts in the other specific areas. The House lopped \$8 million off the bill to bring it back to the figure recommended earlier by the State Budget Commission. The final compromise sent to Governor William Waller totaled \$51 million, including \$46.8 million general operations.

Other general appropriations for college-related work included \$4.2 million for the University of Mississippi Medical School and \$5.3 million for its teaching hospital.

House and Senate differences over construction and renovation money provided one of the big issues of the session. The Senate approved

a \$4.87 million bond bill that carried money for specific projects at three institutions---Alcorn A&M, Jackson State and Mississippi State College for Women. Backers said all of the work had been previously authorized and partially funded, but later critics in the House said the MSCW physical education classroom building had not been started yet.

Two days later the Senate passed another bond bill that included about \$30 million for the colleges and universities. The measure had started out on the floor as a \$2.8 million issue for emergency construction, including \$1 million to complete renovation of a stadium at the University of Southern Mississippi. The figure mushroomed as lawmakers won approval for various projects at their pet schools.

Both of the bond bills died in the House Ways and Means Committee, where members feared such proposals might hurt the chance of winning approval of the administration's \$600 million highway bond program. There were also doubts whether any bond bill for colleges could win passage without the addition of new projects by floor amendment.

When the House rejected both bond bills, the Senate tacked some of the proposals onto the regular appropriation for the state Building Commission that finances repair work at various state facilities. Neither side budged and the time limit for action on fiscal matters ran out. For a time the deadlock threatened to bring about a special legislative session but leaders finally resolved the matter by extending the session, which automatically extended the fatal deadline, and allowed compromise versions to go through without any riders.

The compromise \$8 million bond issue included \$600,000 for Alcorn A&M to complete a physical education building and finance some repairs; \$700,000 for Mississippi Valley State for street and sewer work; \$700,000 for Jackson State to complete three buildings already under construction; and \$3.5 million for a new wing at University Medical Center that will make possible a new family practice specialty. The compromise appropriation to the Building Commission included \$500,000 for sewer work at Alcorn A&M.

One argument against the big college bond issue which passed the senate was that it would fund a new law school building at the University of Mississippi, in effect directing the college board to leave the school on the main campus at Oxford. There have been efforts to persuade the board to relocate the law school at Jackson,

where the medical school is situated, because it is in the center of the state and legal activity.

Among the bills which died were proposals for locating the law school at Jackson and setting up a law school at the University of Southern Mississippi. Others would have set up a dental school at USM and a veterinary medicine school at Mississippi State. With the death of the bond bill and the relocating bill, the question remains unresolved.

Both chambers approved without major fuss a bill to increase from \$20 million to \$30 million the total in revenue bonds which may be issued for college construction. These are bonds for such revenue-producing facilities as dormitories and cafeterias, with the money from facilities earmarked for bond retirement.

A \$120 million bond bill for long-range capital construction on the campuses passed the Senate perfunctorily and died just as perfunctorily in a House committee. No specific work was tied to the bill.

The question of having university branches grant degrees reached the Legislature when the college board voted 8-3 to reject proposals from the Gulf Coast and Natchez to let their resident centers grant degrees. The board decided to continue the present policy of requiring a branch student to take his fourth year of work on the campus of the parent institution. After losing before the board, the two groups introduced bills to force the board to set up the degree programs in their areas.

Sen. Troy Watkins of Natchez offered the bill for the Natchez center, saying some 650 students now attend the USM branch there for three years of work. He said these had to travel 150 miles to Hattiesburg for their fourth year. Sen. Sandy Steckler of Biloxi offered a similar measure for the USM branch in Harrison County. Their proposals touched off others for university branches in Jackson and Meridian.

After the Senate Universities and Colleges Committee voted 6-5 to keep the bills in committee, Watkins secured 28 names on a petition to withdraw his bill from the unfriendly committee for assignment to one that favored it. It reached the floor in a revised form specifying degree-granting branches should be set up when a center met certain requirements. The requirements included 300 or more part-time or night students in the upper level of work, with students taking up to 11 hours of work per semester.

Backers said the additional cost would be under \$500,000 a year for all branches, and the cost per student was \$743 per year, compared to \$1,063 on the parent campus. The bill banned cafeterias, dormitories, athletic facilities and similar facilities at the branches. Foes in the senate noted that formerly Negro colleges were located close to the Jackson and Natchez centers. Alcorn A&M is 40 miles from Natchez, while Jackson State College is located at Jackson. Jackson State and the three universities share in the branch operation at the universities center, where the college board headquarters are located here. But the bill passed 33-11 and cleared the House without dissent after Speaker John Junkin of Natchez, taking the podium for the second time in six years, appealed for support. The bill will make possible degree-granting programs at the Gulf Coast, Natchez, Meridian and Jackson centers and possibly an engineering center at Vicksburg.

The perennial effort to reorganize the college board drew less support than usual this year. The House Constitution Committee reported favorably on a measure to cut the 12-year terms of the board in half as the terms expire. Advocates said the move would make the board more responsive to the people. Foes said long terms were needed to insulate the board from political pressures. The present terms are staggered so the 12 regular appointments are divided among three governors.

Sentiment to change was fragmented. Some wanted to include a youth member, but these split over whether the youth should or should not have a vote. There were splits over how long to make the new terms and how members should be appointed. In the end, the proposal, which required a two-thirds majority, came out on the short end of a 55-60 vote.

The Legislature passed a bill to provide scholarships for children of servicemen missing or prisoners in Viet Nam. Measures died that would have allowed grants to Viet Nam veterans and children of National Guardsmen and law officers killed on duty. Also dying was a bill that would have granted university status to Mississippi State College for Women.

LOUISIANA

Ed Price
Managing Editor
The Morning Advocate

BATON ROUGE, September 11--Two major areas occupied legislative attention in 1972 in the field of higher education--the ever present problem of financing and the creation of a single board of regents to govern all the state's colleges and universities.

Louisiana presently has a Board of Supervisors at the helm of the Louisiana State University system, and a State Board of Education with jurisdiction over all other state colleges (as well as public elementary and secondary education) and a Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

The new Board of Regents will come into being on January 1, 1974 and the initial board will be composed of 37 members, the nine members of the present Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the 14 members of the LSU Board of Supervisors and the 11 members of the State Board of Education who are still in office on that date. As their terms expire, the board will eventually be composed of 16 members, eight to be elected from the eight Louisiana congressional districts and eight to be appointed by the governor, also from the congressional districts, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Final plan for the Board of Regents was a compromise, and the concept is bitterly opposed in some quarters, including LSU, whose new president Martin Woodin, has attacked the single board in public speeches throughout the state. Woodin was named to the LSU presidency this summer when John Hunter retired, effective July 1.

Originally, the single board proposition called for an all-appointive body, but legislative pressure forced the change to having half the permanent members elected. The delay in the effective date to 1974 came at the insistence of the various colleges and universities, which, in fact, had urged July 1, 1974 as a beginning, a date which the Legislature set back six months.

The legislation on the Board of Regents does not require voter approval through a referendum although the composition of the LSU Board was placed in the Constitution during the sweeping reforms accomplished in the wake of the Huey P. Long era. Another section of the Constitution

authorizes the legislature to reorganize any board or commission constitutionally created. The new statute establishing the Board of Regents refers specifically to that provision on reorganization.

Financially, higher education came out a little ahead of 1971, because of a supplemental appropriation bill sponsored by the administration after passage of a slight increase in gas severance tax, plus "house-keeping economies" and repeal of a tax rebate permitted industrial gas users in Louisiana.

Actually, the general appropriations bill provided allocations to higher education equal to the state budget amounts to be expended by each university during the 1971-1972 fiscal year. This decision cut higher education increase requests of almost \$61 million to a flat zero. It provides some \$138 million for the 1972-1973 fiscal year.

After floor leaders of Governor Edwin Edwards won passage of a series of tax reform bills, a supplemental appropriation bill of \$37.5 million successfully tailed the original bill through the legislature. Of that amount, only \$6.6 million went to the colleges and universities. The overall increase to higher education is approximately 4.8 percent.

The following table shows how individual universities fared. The totals are of state appropriations only and do not include recurring dedicated funds, federal funds nor self-generated revenues. Figures are expressed in million of dollars.

University	Estimated 1971-72	Increase Requested 1972-73	Increase Given 1972-73	Total 1972-73
Louisiana State University, total of all campuses	\$ 58.3	\$ 20.1	\$ 3.4	\$ 61.4
(LSU-Baton Rouge and satellite campuses)	(49.1)	(6.1)	(2.9)	(52.0)
(LSU-New Orleans campus)	(9.2)	(14.0)	(.5)	(9.7)
Nicholls State University	6.2	3.3	.2	6.9
Grambling College	4.4	1.7	.2	4.6
Louisiana Tech University	10.4	4.7	.4	10.8
McNeese State University	6.5	3.9	.2	6.7

University	Estimated 1971-72	Increase Requested 1972-73	Increase Given 1972-73	Total 1972-73
Northeast Louisiana University	9.7	6.1	.4	10.1
Northwestern State University	7.7	4.0	.3	8.0
Southeastern State University	6.9	3.1	.3	7.2
Southern University, total of all campuses	15.0	7.5	.65	15.65
Southern (Baton Rouge campus)	(11.3)	(6.0)	(.5)	(11.8)
Southern (New Orleans campus)	(2.6)	(1.2)	(.1)	(2.7)
Southern (Shreveport campus)	(1.1)	(.3)	(.05)	(1.15)
University of Southwestern La.	12.7	6.5	.5	13.2
TOTALS	\$ 137.8	\$ 60.9	\$ 6.6	\$ 144.4

The individual increases range from 3.2 percent at Nicholls State University to 5.9 percent at the LSU main campus.

During the legislative session, several legislators criticized university administrators for their use of self-generated and federal funds which do not come under state budgetary control, and several indicated they plan future legislation to force all such revenues to be considered in budgeting.

A subsequent report by the legislative auditor criticized LSU specifically for diverting self-generated revenues from several sources for various projects without subjecting the funds to state budgetary control.

A move to put a freeze on all construction on university campuses received approval of the House of Representatives, but the proposal died in a Senate committee under heavy pressure from university administrators, bond attorneys and construction interests. The proposed resolution would have halted new construction and put all available higher education money into salaries and equipment for the coming fiscal year.

Another proposal to establish a standard policy on sabbatical leaves for university faculty members also failed to win legislative approval. Proponents said there is no assured sabbatical leave program in the

state, although most universities grant leaves as a matter of policy. Opponents argued successfully that putting the policy into law would make paid leaves mandatory and could create a financial crisis for some institutions.

The Legislature, by resolution, established a joint legislative committee to draft a new education code and study other aspects of education, including higher education. The study proposal passed with virtually no debate and no opposition.

A bill to establish a minimum salary schedule for college and university faculty, similar to the public school salary schedule, had a short life, and died in the Senate education committee. Another measure to establish tenure for teachers and instructors in higher education also died in committee, this time in the House.

North Louisiana legislators succeeded in winning passage of a measure to make the Shreveport campus of LSU a four-year college. The institution has been operating as a two-year commuter college. And a \$3 million bond issue to assist construction of the new LSU School of Veterinary Medicine was approved.

A special session of the Legislature followed the regular session in August, and resulted in an increase in the gas severance tax and repeal of the state 5 3/4 mill property tax. Funds dedicated to LSU from the property tax were assured to the university through separate legislation, providing a like amount will come from the state general fund.

T E X A S

Special Session

Richard M. Morehead
Austin Bureau
Dallas Morning News

AUSTIN, September 29--New emphases on community colleges attuned to vocational-technical training and on facilities for educating physicians and others in health fields were featured in the Texas Legislature's actions in higher education during 1972.

The fourth special session of the year was in progress late in September. Two appropriation items for medical education were submitted by Governor Preston Smith--\$7.5 million for Texas Technological College at Lubbock and \$6 million for a University of Texas medical branch in Houston. The money was appropriated in 1969 but transferred by the governor to the welfare department in 1970 to avoid a reduction in welfare payments. The legislature in regular session last year ignored the governor's recommendation for restoring the borrowed appropriation.

Smith told the special session this September that the funds are needed for start-up construction of the two schools, which have been authorized. (At the time of publication, no action had been taken.)

The legislature, in a special session that ended in July, appropriated \$573 million for all higher education purposes for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1973. This represents a \$47.6 million gain over the previous year, or 9.1 percent.

Medical education funds were increased 16 percent for fiscal 1973 to total \$99.1 million. Medical and health education is expanding rapidly in Texas. Degrees granted by state institutions at the end of the 1972-1973 school year will total an estimated 1,054, compared with 895 for the previous year. Of these, 356 will be physicians, 94 dentists, 296 nurses, and the remainder in related fields.

Texas has new programs of aiding private colleges in educating physicians, osteopaths, and dentists. Baylor Medical School expects to graduate 121 physicians under this program next year, together with 96 dentists. The only college of osteopathy in the state, Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine, will graduate its first state-aid student in 1974.

The legislature in 1972 did not fully finance the cost of instructing students admitted to private medical colleges, and substantial increases in state aid are being sought for future years. The program covers only Texas-resident students, and is costing \$7 million for the current year.

The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, reports that preliminary enrollment figures for September, 1972 show public senior colleges with 247,000, up less than 1 percent; tax-supported junior colleges, 147,000, up 11 percent; private senior colleges, 71,000, up 3.5 percent; and private junior colleges, 5,000, down 17 percent.

Enrollment in the state's largest school--the University of Texas--Austin--totalled 39,899, up 1 percent, after preliminary figures had indicated a drop. President Stephen Spurr attributed the leveling off to more rigid admission standards, but other factors are believed to have contributed--such as competition for students from community and private colleges.

The legislature raised the state allocation to community junior colleges from \$625 per full-time equivalent student in fiscal 1972 to \$640 per student this year. It also provided a contingency appropriation to cover unexpected enrollment increases--an indication of how fast community colleges are growing.

Governor Smith vetoed appropriations of more than \$2 million made by the legislature to help establish junior colleges or extension campuses in El Paso, Lubbock, Coleman, Haskell and Palestine. The governor accused legislators of "pork barreling" on this program, which he said needed to be studied first by the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System.

The fiscal 1973 appropriation bill provides a 6.8 percent increase in non-faculty salaries at state-supported colleges, in line with a pay raise granted state employees generally. Faculty salaries did not share this increase, although \$2 million was appropriated to colleges and universities for selective increases. Extra funds for salaries were appropriated to West Texas State, Prairie View A&M, and Texas Woman's University.

Some institutions previously authorized by the legislature received modest amounts of planning and start-up funds. None yet is accepting students. These are University of Texas branches in San Antonio and Midland-Odessa, extension campuses of East Texas State at Texarkana, Texas A&I at Corpus Christi, the University of Houston at Clear Lake and Victoria, and a new Tyler State College.

The legislature included in its appropriations bill a rider which Governor Smith objected to but could not veto. It specified that funds appropriated to the prospective medical school at Texas Tech, Smith's alma mater, could be "expended for human medical educational purposes only."

This reflects a controversy that has raged for months over attempts to get a new college of veterinary medicine for the Lubbock campus. Smith, who goes out of office in January, backed the project strongly. But it failed because of substantial opposition from supporters of the state's existing veterinary medicine school at Texas A&M University. Graduates of the latter school contend it produces all the veterinarians Texas needs.

SPECIAL SESSIONS 1971

ALABAMA

Don Wasson
Political Reporter
The Montgomery Advertiser

MONTGOMERY, December 22--The Alabama legislature met in special session beginning November 15 and in just five days passed appropriation bills totalling over \$1 billion for education and for agencies which live from the General Fund. Both had failed to pass in the regular biennial session.

The bulk of the money--over \$800 million--went to education from the Special Education Trust Fund. And of that total, \$117.9 million went to higher education in the 1971-1972 fiscal year and \$120.5 million the second year.

These are all operating funds except for a little over \$1 million earmarked for debt service.

Separate capital outlay appropriations bills were passed in the regular session.

The higher education funds include appropriations of \$11.8 million each year for the Junior College program and \$23.2 million for vocational education, the state trade school program.

The University of Alabama got \$32.9 million for its various campuses and programs and Auburn University received \$21.7 million for its academic colleges and for its extension service and agricultural experiment station work.

Here is a breakdown of the appropriations to various facets of higher education:

<u>Appropriation to</u>	<u>1971-72 FY</u>	<u>1972-73 FY</u>
Alabama A&M, Huntsville	\$ 2,704,682	\$ 2,704,682
Alabama State Univ., Montgomery	2,607,524	2,704,882
Junior Colleges	11,833,911	11,833,911
Trade Schools	12,667,478	12,671,406
Trade Schools (Indust. Dev. Trg.)	250,000	250,000
Trade Schools (Equaliz, Acct.)	10,291,178	10,841,178

<u>Appropriation to</u>	<u>1971-72 FY</u>	<u>1972-73 FY</u>
Mental Health Fund to Med College for psychiatric training	1,500,000	1,500,000
Establishing branch, Southern Union Junior College in Lanett	240,000	240,000
IBM Equipment, Patrick Henry Junior College, Monroeville	15,000	15,000
Auburn University		
Operating and maintenance	13,074,556	13,449,056
Experiment Station	225,808	225,808
TV Education	245,539	245,539
Developing Graduate Studies	450,000	450,000
Extension Work, Agri., & Home Econ.	3,144,988	3,201,188
Rural Resources Program	207,000	207,000
Agricultural Research	2,126,647	2,126,047
Coop. Research at Agri., and Experiment Sub Stations	817,968	817,968
Auburn Univ. at Montgomery	1,480,200	1,500,000
Debt Service		
Auburn University Bond	306,620	308,970
University of Alabama Bonds	306,620	308,970
Univ. of Ala. Research Inst. Bonds	199,450	200,393.75
Interest on Endowments	476,880	481,880
Dental Scholarships, Univ. of Ala.	83,000	83,000
Education Television Commission	1,164,844	1,217,344
Florence State University	2,412,344	2,262,344
School of Nursing	100,000	250,000
University of Ala. Gadsden program	100,000	100,000
Jacksonville State Univ., Gadsden prog.	100,000	100,000
Commission on Higher Education	250,000 *	250,000 *
Jacksonville State University	3,585,365	3,585,365
School of Nursing	250,000	250,000
Livingston State University	1,230,387	1,230,387
University of Alabama		
medical scholarships	135,000	135,000
University of Montevallo	2,193,514	2,193,514
Speech & hearing clinic	50,000	50,000
University of South Alabama (Mobile)	3,835,936	4,285,936
Med School, Nurse school & Univ. hospital	1,470,000	1,988,000
Troy State University	2,581,461	2,804,432
Nursing School	200,000	200,000
University of Alabama		
Maintenance and operations	13,249,589	13,249,589
School of Medicine	225,000	450,000
Development of Graduate Studies	500,000	500,000

<u>Appropriation to</u>	<u>1971-72 FY</u>	<u>1972-73 FY</u>
University of Alabama (con't.)		
Emotionally Disturbed Child Center	200,000	200,000
School of Library Science	183,000	183,000
Public Service Research & Expansion	923,146	923,146
Alabama Law Institute	50,000	50,000
University of Ala. at Birmingham	5,123,777	5,123,777
Operation and maintenance		
College General Studies Op & Man.	3,421,000	3,421,000
School of Dentistry	2,417,155	2,417,155
Univ. Hospital & Clinics	1,652,637	1,652,637
School of Nursing	462,670	462,670
School of Optometry	408,065	408,065
School of Community and Allied		
Health Resources	150,000	150,000
Center for Labor Educ. & Research	130,000	130,000
Developing Graduate Studies	100,000	100,000
Diabetes Clinic	50,000	50,000
Nursing Scholarships	13,400	13,400
Loan Fund, Student Nurses	12,000	12,000
University of Ala. at Huntsville		
Operation & Maintenance	2,619,608	2,619,608
Environmental Science Center	100,000	100,000
Collegiate School of Nursing	250,000	250,000
School of Medicine	225,000	450,000
Developing Graduate Studies	100,000	100,000
Veterans Education Benefits, reimbursing each state institution of higher learning in which benefits given to veterans	500,000	500,000

* The conditional appropriation to the Commission on Higher Education was reportedly by error and the first year's appropriation has already been declared absolute. Conditional appropriations are released only when the Governor, on the advice of his finance director and budget department, determines that there is, or will be, sufficient funds on hand for meeting all absolute appropriations in the fiscal period.

There is an additional \$4,238,865 in conditional appropriations to institutions of higher learning.

These are:

Alabama A&M, \$127,723; Alabama State University, \$129,050; Auburn University, \$1,116,134; Florence State University, \$125,617; Jacksonville

State University, \$291,768; Livingston State University, \$61,516; Troy State University, \$158,621; University of Alabama, \$766,536; University of Alabama at Birmingham, \$658,285; University of Alabama at Huntsville, \$159,730; University of Montevallo, \$102,175; and University of South Alabama, \$541,696.

FLORIDA

David Schultz
Capitol Bureau
Palm Beach Post

TALLAHASSEE, December 22--The Florida Legislature, in an 11-day special session called primarily on the issues of tax reform and judicial revision, approved a \$40 million student loan bond program.

The program involves an amendment to Florida's state constitution which will be on the March 14 presidential primary ballot. Sponsors were optimistic over its chances of voter approval since the plan drew no significant opposition in either the House or the Senate.

Because the bonds to be issued under the constitutional amendment would be retired from student loan repayments, plus interest, no state general revenue funds will be required.

Senator Robert Graham of Miami, the chief sponsor, said the amendment and implementing legislation will qualify the state as a lender under the federally insured student loan program and the student's payment of principal and interest would be insured by the federal government.

The state also will become eligible for an interest subsidy beyond the rate charged to the borrowers.

The need for the program was documented by a state Department of Education study which found an estimated \$39.5 million in unmet needs for college students in Florida during the 1970-71 school year and predicted the unmet needs would rise to more than \$70 million in the next five years.

Senator Graham said the bond issue can generate from \$25 million to \$40 million initially and that the program can be expanded in coming years.

"There is a financial barrier to post-high school education in Florida," said Senator Graham. "This student financial aid program can remove that barrier by filling the unmet financial needs of students and making the state's promise of equal access a reality."

Under the program, students will receive all benefits of federally insured loans, including seven per cent interest rates with no interest

payments while enrolled as a student, nine months delay in repayment following graduation or termination of status as a student, and up to 10 years for repayment.

The legislature also enacted the state's first corporate income tax law, carrying out what Governor Reubin Askew termed a "mandate" by the voters Nov. 2 when they approved an enabling constitutional amendment by a 70 percent margin.

None of the estimated \$120 million in revenues from the corporate tax was earmarked, but the governor said at least \$20 million of it would be needed to open the new state universities in Jacksonville and Miami on schedule in the fall of 1972 and to finance a medical school at the University of South Florida in Tampa and a dental school at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

On the governor's request, the legislature repealed an estimated \$44 million in consumer taxes (primarily sales taxes) at the same time it implemented the corporate income tax.

The legislature also passed a resolution revising the judicial article of the state constitution and placed it on the March 14 ballot.

NORTH CAROLINA

Roy Parker, Jr.
Chief Capitol Correspondent
Raleigh News and Observer

RALEIGH, December 22--North Carolina has embarked on a major change in the administration of its public higher education system under a powerful central governing board.

The General Assembly adopted "an act to consolidate the institutions of higher learning in North Carolina" during a week-long session in late October. The decision capped a year-long legislative struggle and a decade of turmoil over higher education in the state.

Designed to end empire-building on individual campuses of the state's network of 15 senior institutions and the North Carolina School for the Performing Arts, the new law vests overarching power in a 32-member governing board selected by the General Assembly. Individual institutions would continue to have 13-member boards of trustees, but their powers would be delegated by the governors, and eight members of each board would be selected by the central agency.

The board would administer the system through a staff headed by a president, and would exercise almost complete control over budgets and programs. It would submit a single biennial budget for the system, in comparison to the essentially freewheeling budget requests submitted in the past by each campus.

The new board would replace the present 100-member board of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, which governed six of the 16 institutions, and roughly combined the staffs of the Consolidated University with that of the State Board of Higher Education. The former board was a planning and policy board created in 1957, historically unable to wield enough power or influence to bring order to campus growth, impose its recommendations about roles for varied institutions, or have a major voice in budget decisions.

Governor Robert Scott strongly backed the central board concept and although trustees of the Consolidated University were his most tenacious opponents, President William C. Friday of the University played a major behind-the-scenes role in fashioning the final "restructuring" plan so that it armed the governing board with real muscle.

Inherent in the change was the hope that the General Assembly would give the new structure time to work. Legislative dabbling in budget and program decisions during the 1960's made a shambles of other attempts to order growth of the higher educational system.

A crucial period for the new structure will come during the next six months, when an interim planning committee, also of 32 members selected by and from the membership of current boards of trustees, lays down the first policies, selects the first president, and names other top officials of the system.

During that interim, Governor Scott will serve as chairman of the planning committee. The initial 32 members then become the governing board of July 1, 1972.

Beginning in 1973, the General Assembly begins replacing the initial board members with its own nominees. A complete transition to legislatively-appointed members will have been made by 1979.

The board in its initial configuration will include 16 members chosen by and from the membership of the trustees of the Consolidated University, and 16 from the boards of other institutions, plus advisory members from the Board of Higher Education.

Most observers profess to believe that the new board will put aside institutional jealousies. But Friday and other educators fear that the transitional period may erupt in the same sort of feuding and logrolling that characterized the picture before restructuring. On the other hand, the General Assembly tried to remove some areas of conflict. The permanent board that begins operations after mid-1972 must contain at least four women and four from minority races. Legislators, public officials, and their spouses are barred from membership. Even the law itself requires that the objective of the selection process "shall be to obtain the services of the best qualified citizens of the state, taking into consideration the need for representation on the board by the different races, sexes, and political parties."

The session of the Assembly which adopted the restructuring legislation experienced some sharp-fought battles over details, mainly over how the initial board was to be selected (the original proposal allowed the governor some appointees and ended existing boards abruptly. In the end, however, the legislation was adopted by a 40-0 vote in the state senate and 106-3 in the house, indicating at least a temporary willingness on the part of assemblymen to stop back from wielding their immense power over higher education

Provisions of the restructuring law:

BOARD--A 32-member governing board, designated as the "Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina," would be selected by the General Assembly, with legislators and public officials and their spouses barred from membership.

INTERIM--The initial 32 members would be selected by and from the existing boards of trustees of institutions. Designated as a planning board with the Governor as chairman, the group would set initial policies, choose a president for the system, and become the first governing board on July 1, 1972. Beginning in 1973, the Assembly would pick eight new members every two years, phasing in an entirely new membership by 1979.

POWERS--The board would (1) "plan and develop a coordinated system of higher education in North Carolina;" (2) "govern the 16 institutions;" (3) "be responsible for the general determination, control, supervision, management and governance of all affairs of constituent institutions;" "determine the functions, educational activities, and academic programs . . . determine the types of degrees to be awarded . . . shall have authority to withdraw approval of any existing program if it appears that the program is unproductive, excessively costly, or unnecessarily duplicative;" (4) "Elect, on nomination of the President, the chancellor of each constituent institution and fix his compensation;" (5) "Set tuition and fees;" (6) "prepare and present to the Governor, the Advisory Budget Commission and the General Assembly a single, unified recommended budget for all public senior higher education . . . in three general categories: funds for continuing operation, funds for salary increases, funds requested without reference to individual institutions, itemized as to priority and covering such areas as new programs and activities, expansions of programs and activities, increases in enrollments, increases to accommodate internal shifts in categories of persons served, capital improvements, improvements in levels of operation and increases to remedy deficiencies, as well as other areas;" (7) "assess the contributions and needs of private institutions of the state and give advice and recommendations to the General Assembly to the end that the resources of these institutions may be utilized in the best interests of the state."

DELEGATION--Board of trustees of the 16 constituent institutions will be selected by the governor, (naming four members), the board of governors, (naming eight), and the student body president. The institutional board will have only powers delegated by the board of governors.

STAFF--The staff of the board will be composed of a President, a "senior vice president," and other vice presidents, with "provisions for persons of high competence and strong professional experience in such areas as academic affairs, public service programs, business and financial affairs, research, legal affairs, health affairs and institutional development."